

Private
11plpneu20

Jan. 15. 06

The Cloisters,
Eton College,
Windsor.

Dear Miss Mason

There is no doubt that
any boy who has been so well
trained as to do these papers
under 9 years of age w^d. be
able to learn enough Latin
to pass into any public school
unless he were to go in for
a scholarship. If he were
a candidate for a schol^r! he
would have to be far the advanced

is Greek as well. His miserable
 state of things is still firmly
 rooted & at the next H.M.
 Conference I am going to have
 the matter ventilated again.
 But everyone is overworked: no-
 body thinks about anything
 & finally here the question is
 in the hands of an old
 gentleman of 80! There is

only one thing which all public
 schools teach equally well &
 that is patience.

It might be of some
 assistance to me in this very
 arduous campaign if I
 could keep these papers.
 Might I? If not
 I will send them back
 next week.

You are doing a real
 pioneer work: the evidence

of freshness & accuracy is
 very noteworthy. I trust you
 will continue to bombard
 everybody within reach!

Yours sincerely

E. A. Stetson.

P. S. Try the Sec. of the Preper.
 along Schools Association.

F. Ritchie Esq^r
 Sevenoaks.

I use my name if you like.

12plpneu20

6 Bolton Gardens

S. W. [5]

Feb. 20.

Dear Miss Mason

Thanks for the pamphlet.

I have read it with much admiration.

It is a record of teaching given with vitality (this is the true sense of 'diligently' in the Collect for S. Peter's Day i.e. 'as if they loved it')

but I fear the system by itself will not secure the results if the vitality is lacking. However it sets a noble ideal before teachers

and I should say there has been a quickening of spirit in many quarters. But one does not see how the needs of the children are to

be met, with larger classes than
ever owing to shortage of teachers.

My work is with 200 young
women training for elementary
school work at Whitelands Coll.
Chelsea. It is very delightful -
All of it the Bible - that is, the
foundations of a sane interpe-
-tation of life.

I am learning that the separa-
tion of sacred & secular is
fatal to both. Without a clear
knowledge of God governing the world
all History & Science become
chaos: but I must not weary
you with what you know
already.

Yr very sincerely
E. Lytton.

13pl pneu 20
May 21. 1907.

The Cloisters,

Eton College,

Windsor.

Dear Miss Mason

Many thanks for your note.

The indications in the Gospel are far more numerous than I can show the other night. Perhaps the strongest is the well-known passage about "the baptism of John, was it from Heaven or of men"; where an appeal is made to the understanding on a matter of first-class

importance, and because from moral weakness the Pharisees had refused to make up their minds, the punishment is meted out to them, namely the deprivation of further light.

The faculty which they ought to have used was I think more intellectual than moral, but anyhow a combination of the two.

It is very interesting to take note of the advice of Gamaliel

in the Vth Chapter of the Acts. My Sixth Form the other day agreed that it was admirable common sense; but of course it was really an exhortation to agnosticism, in order to avoid the trouble of thinking, though the men to whom he was speaking were the official leaders of religious opinion, saddled with a special responsibility of saying one thing or the other.

You are perfectly right in saying that the disbelief in knowledge in England does lower our national character, and ^{what} it seems to me the most effectual way of helping the situation is to show that it is essentially bound up with character.

Yours sincerely

E. D. Tilton
J.P. #55, Sec.

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The Cloisters

Eton College

Nov. 20th. 1916

Dear Miss Mason,

I too have been thinking over the matter since I wrote, and I am determined to do exactly as you suggest, to the extent of going to see the work first hand, and deliberating with you and others as to its propagation. But there are various uncertainties in the way. I have no idea yet what work I shall be undertaking in the way of a definite post, as soon as a suitable one offers, whether it will be in the north or south of England, and so on; and my plans are naturally subject to revision.

But so much is becoming clear that I hope to be in London during most of January, February, March and April, and it looks to me as if the best plan would be for me to take the train and make a little educational tour to Ambleside, to Newcastle to see Professor Hadow, and to Leeds to see Professor Saddler. These two gentlemen seem to me essential to forming any plan of campaign, and as time is flying I should hope that this would be in February. I don't think I can well get away before as there are hideous facts like the removal of furniture and the bestowal of books which clog life for the present.

I will write again as soon as my ideas get more fixed.

Yours sincerely

E. Lyttelton p.p. 